decided to draw them on to another battleground. At two o'clock in the morning of the 18th he fell back two leagues towards Leipzig and there firmly awaited the onset of the enemy.

At nine o'clock our pickets reported them advancing at every point. At ten o'clock the artillery opened fire.

Throughout the day the repeated efforts of the enemy to carry Connewitz and Probstheyda failed. The Duke of Taranto was outflanked at Holzhausen.

At five in the afternoon the Emperor threw in the reserve artillery and developed all our fire against the enemy who were pushed back the distance of one league.

While this was happening the army of Silesia had fought its way into the suburbs of Halle, and the Saxon army, horse, foot, and guns, with the Wiirtemberg cavalry, passed over to the enemy. This treachery not only opened a gap in our line, but placed the enemy in possession of the important passage intrusted to the Saxon army, which carried its infamy to the point of immediately turning its forty guns against Durutte's division. A momentary disorder ensued; the enemy crossed the Partha and pushed on to Reudnitz, which they occupied; they were only half a league from Leipzig.

At six the Emperor issued his orders for the next day. But at seven General Sorbier and General Dulanloy, commanding the artillery of the army and of the Guard, reported at his bivouac with an account of the expenditure of ammunition during the day. They stated that the reserve supplies were exhausted, and that there remained not over 16,000 rounds. This state of things made